XXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1318.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1770.

y the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
October 31, 1770.

RDERED, That the Bill, entitled, *An Act to redreſs the Evils ariſing from the Variation of the Compaſs, in ſurveying Lands*, be immediately publiſhed in the *Maryland* Gazette; and that it be likewiſe printed in Hand-Bills, and Four Copies thereof delivered to each Member of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly.

Signed by Order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Lo. Ho.

WHEREAS it appears to this General Aſſembly, that there hath been for many Years paſt, a Weſterly Variation of the Compaſs, nd that it is found, by Experiments, that the id Variation hath been, for at leaſt Forty Years aſt, and ſtill is, decreaſing, or that the Direction f the Needle hath inclined and approached, and ill doth incline and approach towards the true orth Point, at about the Rate of Three Minutes One Year, or One Degree in Twenty Years; y Means whereof, if the Needle is alone re-arded, every Survey will be continually chang-g its Place, and no Tract of Land heretofore rveyed within this Province, can be again rveyed or run out, agreeable to its ancient ocation; from whence great Contentions muſt iſe among the People of this Province, and anded Property be rendered altogether precа-ous: For Remedy whereof, and the better to certain the true Situation of any Tract of and, according to the original running or aying out thereof;

Be it enacted, *by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Lordſhip's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, and the Authority of the ſame*, That the Decreaſe of Variation or Inclination, nd Approach of the Needle, from the Weſt-ward towards the true North Point, ſhall be eſtimated and taken, to have been, for at leaſt Forty Years paſt, at the Rate or Quantity of Three Minutes in every One Year, or One De-gree in every Twenty Years; and that, in run-ning the Lines or Courſes of all Lands in this Province, ſurveyed and laid out within Forty Years next before the Time of the firſt Experi-ment and Obſervation of the Variation, by this Act directed, ſo far as the Limits of ſuch Tract, or Tracts of Land, depend on Courſe and Diſtance only, there ſhall be an Allowance made for Variation, at the Rate above-men-tioned, according to the Length of the Time between the Date of the Certificate of each re-ſpective Survey, and the Date of the firſt Ex-periment and Obſervation of the Variation by this Act directed as aforeſaid; and from and af-ter the ſaid firſt Experiment and Obſervation, a farther Allowance ſhall be made, at ſuch Rate as the Needle ſhall be found to vary, or to have varied, from the Direction it had at the Time of the ſaid firſt Experiment and Obſervation: That is to ſay, in running the Line and Courſes of all ſuch Lands, the Inſtrument by which they are run, ſhall always be directed to the Left Hand of the Courſes mentioned in the Certifi-cate, or Patent, ſo many Degrees and Minutes, as ſuch Allowances ſhall amount unto, comput-ing the Time from the Date of the Certificate until the Time of ſuch Running; and that in running the Lines, and Courſes, of any Tract of Land of an older Date than Forty Years back, ſo far as the Limits of ſuch Tract of Land depend on Courſe and Diſtance only, there ſhall be allowed, for Variation, Two De-grees and no more, up to the Time of the Ex-periment and Obſervation before-mentioned; and from and after the Time of the ſaid Ex-periment and Obſervation, the ſame Allowance ſhall be made, and in the ſame Manner, in the Lines and Courſes thereof, as in younger Sur-veys; and the Lines and Courſes of all Lands run, with the Allowance and Allowances for Variation, as in this Act directed, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the true Lines or Courſes of the ſaid Lands.

And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every Perſon, together with the Sur-veyor of the County, and Two or more re-putable Freeholders of the Neighbourhood, not related to either of the Parties, or intereſted in the Lands, to run out and adjuſt the Lines of his Lands, according to the Directions of this Act, and to ſet up marked Stones, or other du-rable marked Boundaries, at the End of every Line of his Land, if he ſhall think proper, firſt giving Notice to all Perſons concerned, of the Time and Place propoſed for running and ſetting up ſuch Boundaries, by affixing publick Notes, at the Pariſh Church where the Land lies, Three Sundays at the leaſt before the Time appointed, for running and ſetting up ſuch Boundaries, and putting up the like Notes in the moſt publick Place of the County, Twenty Days before the Day thereby appointed; and where all Perſons intereſted are known, and any One of them lives out of the County, then Notice ſhall be given, by affixing a Note at the Church Door of the Pariſh Church in which ſuch Party reſides, Forty Days at the leaſt before the Time thereby appointed for ſuch running and ſetting up of Boundaries; of which Notice, and the Publi-cation thereof, according to the Directions of this Act, proper Certificates ſhall be produced to the Surveyor and Freeholders, before the run-ning and adjuſting the Lines of any Land, and ſetting up of Boundaries as aforeſaid. And if ſuch Surveyor and Freeholders ſhall be ſatisfied, by the Certificate ſo produced, that that Notice, according to the Directions of this Act, has been given, ſuch Surveyor, in the Preſence of ſuch Freeholders, whether the Parties concerned attend or not, ſhall proceed to run out and adjuſt the Lines of ſuch Land, and ſet up the Boundaries thereof, as aforeſaid. And that the Variation may for the future be accurately ob-ſerved, and the Deviation of the Needle from the Direction it had at any particular Time, may at any future Time be certainly known.

Be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful, for the Juſtices of each County Court, in this Province, and they are hereby directed and required, as ſoon as may be, after *March* Court next, to be held for each County reſpectively, to employ ſome diſcreet and ſkilful Perſon, at the County Charge, to take a true Meridian, at ſome convenient Place in each County, and cauſe to be ſet up and fitted for Obſervations, and kept in good Repair, Two durable Pillars of Brick, or Stone, in the Plane of ſuch Meridian, at a proper Diſtance from each other, to ſtand and remain, as Marks of the true Meridian Line for each re-ſpective County, and at the County Charge, to provide one or more well graduated Theodolite or Theodolites in every County, which Theodo-lite or Theodolites, and no other, ſhall be uſed by every Surveyor, in ſurveying Lands in his reſpective County; and the Juſtices of each County, with the Surveyor of the ſame County, ſhall, in Twenty Days after the Meridian in their reſpective County ſhall be ſo taken, and Theodolite or Theodolites provided, accurately obſerve how much the Direction of the Needle of the ſaid Theodolite or Theodolites vary, or differ from the ſaid Meridian, and the Variation or Difference ſo obſerved, they ſhall cauſe to be noted down, with the Day and Year when the Obſervation and Trial was made, in a Book to be prepared for that Purpoſe, and kept by the Clerk of their reſpective Courts, among the Re-cords thereof; and the Surveyor or Surveyors of each County, are hereby ordered and required, every Year, on the ſecond Day of *Auguſt* Court, in the ſeveral Counties, if it ſhall be a Day fit to take an Obſervation, if not, on the next fit Day, to produce the Theodolite or Theodolites belonging to his or their reſpective County, and the ſame to try, at the Meridian Line, in the Preſence of the Juſtices, or any Three of them that the Court ſhall appoint for that Pur-poſe, and on every ſuch Trial and Obſervation, whatever the Needle ſhall be found to have varied from the Direction it had at the laſt pre-ceding Trial, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall cauſe to be noted down, with the Time of making ſuch Trial, in the Book aforeſaid; and the Variation ſo found, upon ſuch Trial and Trials, together with the Variation by this Act ordered to be al-lowed for the Time preceding the firſt Obſerva-tion that ſhall be made, as above directed, ſhall be allowed in re-ſurveying the Lines and Courſes of all Lands within this Province.

And be it alſo enacted, That if any ſuch Sur-veyor ſhall neglect or omit to try the Theodolite or Theodolites, and obſerve the Variation, at the Time, and in the Manner as by this Act is directed, or ſhall ſurvey or run out the Courſes of any Lands with any other Inſtrument than the County Theodolite, or that ſhall not make the Allowance for Variation in running the Lines or Courſes of any Land, as by this Act directed, every ſuch Surveyor, for every ſuch Neglect, Omiſſion or Tranſgreſſion, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds current Money, to be recovered by Action of Debt with Coſts, or by Indictment, One Half thereof to the Uſe of the Informer, if any, and the other Half, if any Informer, or if none, then the whole of ſuch Forfeiture to the Uſe of the County where the Recovery ſhall be had, to be applied towards the Diſcharge of that County Levy.

And be it further enacted, That wherever in the Certificate of any younger Survey, ſuch Survey is ſaid to run from any Tree, or to begin in the Line of any elder Survey, and to run the ſame, or the reverſed Courſe or Courſes of ſuch elder Survey, or to run to and then with any ſuch Survey, or the reverſed Courſe or Courſes thereof, or wherever in any ſuch Certificate, it ſhall manifeſtly appear to be the Intention of the Surveyor, to run ſuch younger Survey with the Line or Lines of any elder Survey, in all ſuch Caſes the Surveyor ſhall make ſuch Allowance in running the Lines of ſuch younger Survey as will adjoin the ſame to ſuch elder Survey, ac-cording to the original Deſign and Intention in making ſuch younger Survey, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That the ſame Al-lowance ſhall be made by the Surveyor in run-ning Lands held under Deeds of all Kinds, which originally ſeparated any Part of an entire Tract from the whole, as on the Certificates of each original Survey, and under the ſame Pe-nalties as are directed by this Act with Reſpect to Certificates, any Thing herein to the con-trary notwithſtanding.

And be it hereby enacted and declared, That whenever any marked Stone, or other durable Boundary ſhall be ſet up at the End of any Line of a Tract of Land, according to the Direc-tions of this Act, whoever ſhall remove, cut down or deſtroy any ſuch marked Stone, or other durable Boundary, ſhall incur the Penalty impoſed on Perſons who ſhall cut down or other-wiſe deſtroy any boundary or Bounded Trees, either of his own Lands or of the Lands of any other Perſon, by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, entitled, *An Act for preventing the de-ſtroying of Boundaries or Bounded Trees, and the Bounding of Trees, or ſetting up of Boundaries without lawful Authority*. And whereas this Act may induce many People to have their Lands ſurveyed, whereby the true Bounds and Limits thereof may be aſcertained and perpetuated, which may make Diſcoveries to Land-mongers and prying miſchievous Perſons of ſmall Points and Slips of Vacancy adjoining to many Surveys, and it is highly reaſonable the Perſon or Perſons, to whoſe Land ſuch Points or other ſmall Va-cancies join, ſhould have a Preference in ſecu-ring the ſame;

Be it therefore enacted, That whenever any vacant Land, not exceeding the Quantity of Fifty Acres, in any one Place, shall be hereafter discovered, the Person or Persons, to whose Land the said Vacancy joins, shall have the Preemption of such Vacancy; provided always, that if such Person or Persons, or some one of them, to whose Land such Vacancy shall adjoin, do not survey and take up the same within Twelve Months after Discovery and Notice thereof given to him or them, then it shall and may be lawful for any other Person to survey and take up the same; provided also, that when such vacant Land, so as aforesaid discovered, shall be contiguous to the Lands of any Minor or Minors, then Notice thereof shall be given to his or her or their Guardian, who shall, and is hereby required to take up and secure such Land, for, and in the Name of such Minor or Minors; and if the Profits of the Estate, over and above the Maintenance of such Minor or Minors, will not be sufficient to reimburse such Guardian for the Expence of taking up and securing such vacant Land, the said Minor or Minors shall be liable to his, her or their Guardian therefor, when he, she or they, shall arrive at full Age, any Thing beforementioned in this, or any other Act of Assembly, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas when Lands shall be hereafter surveyed and laid down, with Allowance for Variation, according to the Directions in this Act, it may be found that Houses, Fences, or other Improvements, will be left out of one Survey and included within the Lines of some other Tract, or taken by an elder Tract from a younger, or be left upon vacant Land, and it may be thought grievous to dispossess Persons of such Improvements made upon Lands to which they thought they had legal Title; for Prevention whereof,

Be it enacted, by the Authority, Advice and Consent aforesaid, That in all Cases, where it shall appear that by Means of the Allowance for Variation given by this Act, the Houses, or other Improvements that are upon any Tract or Parcel of Land, are left out of the Lines thereof and included within the Lines of any other Tract, or shall be taken by an elder Tract from a younger, the Person or Persons, out of the Lines of whose Land such Houses and Improvements are excluded, or who shall hold the younger Survey, from which an elder Survey shall take as aforesaid, shall have Liberty to remove the same; and if the Improvements so excluded, left out or taken away, shall consist of an House or Houses, in which the Person or Persons holding the same, or his, her or their Tenant or Tenants, doth, or do usually dwell, or any other valuable House that cannot easily be removed, the Owner or Owners of such Dwelling-House, or other valuable Houses, shall have and hold all that Part of such Tract of Land, which would otherwise be taken away by the Allowance for Variation, by the same Title that he hath in and to his other Land, out of which it shall be taken, he paying to the Person or Persons, within the Lines of whose Lands such Dwelling-House or Houses may be included, a reasonable Price for such Land, exclusive of said House or Houses; and in Case Diversity of Sentiment should arise between the Owners of such neighbouring Tracts, about the reasonable Value of such Land,

Be it enacted, That in all such Cases it shall and may be lawful, for the Person or Persons in Possession, to name Six Arbitrators out of the most respectable Inhabitants in that Part of the County where the Lands lie, not of Kin to either of those who may be interested; out of which, Three shall or may be struck by the Person or Persons into whose Survey the same Land and Improvements would fall, and such Arbitrators so struck as aforesaid, shall finally settle and adjust such Difference as aforesaid, and set a Price on the Lands, exclusive of Improvements aforesaid: Upon Payment or Tender, and Refusal whereof, the Possessor of such Lands shall, by Force and Virtue of this Act, be seized of and entitled unto the same Estate therein, as he, she or they, may have in his, her or their Land, out of which the same shall be so taken.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case any Tract, or Part of a Tract of Land, shall, by Means of the Allowance given by this Act for Variation, become vacant, the Person or Persons, to whom the same belonged, or within whose Lines it was included, according to the Direction of the Needle before such Allowance given, shall have the Preemption thereof, without being obliged to pay for the Buildings, or other Improvements that may be found thereon; provided always, that if such Person or Persons, do not survey and take up such Vacancy within Twelve Months after Discovery and Notice given to him or them thereof, that then it shall and may be lawful for any other Person to survey and take up the same; provided always, that wherever such immovable Improvements, as aforesaid, which shall happen to be taken into any other Survey, or be left upon vacant Land as aforesaid, shall be the Right of a Minor or Minors, the legal Guardian of such Minor or Minors shall pay the Value of the Land as aforesaid, or take up and secure the same, as the Case may happen, on Behalf of the said Minor; and if the Profits of the said Minor's Estate, over and above the Maintenance of such Minor or Minors, will not be sufficient to reimburse such Payment or Expences of taking up and securing such Land, the said Minor or Minors shall be liable to his, her or their Guardian therefor, when he, she or they, shall arrive at full Age, any Thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

By the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, 31st *October* 1770.

Read the Second Time, and referred for Consideration on the Second Tuesday of next Session of Assembly. *Signed by Order*,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

TUNIS, *August* 13.

ON the 21st of June the French Admiral arrived in this Bay, with a Squadron of Two Ships of the Line, Three Frigates, Two Barks, and Two Bombs; with several Row Galleys belonging to Malta, and under the Grand Master's Colours. After treating several Days with the Bey, without receiving the Satisfaction demanded, the Admiral ordered all the French Merchants, who still remained ashore, to repair on board; and, on their Application to the Bey for Permission, it was immediately granted. Accordingly, having registered all the Goods and Effects remaining in their Houses and Magazines, and sealed their Doors, they all embarked without the least Insult from the Populace. On the 26th of June the Admiral denounced War against this Regency; and on the 28th, the whole Squadron sailed for Bizerta, except One Frigate and Two Row Galleys, which were left to block up this Port, and to prevent all Ships, of whatever Nation, from coming in. On the 3d of July, they commenced their Operations at Bizerta, by bombarding that City. The Bey did not make any publick Declaration of War, but kept the French Colours flying on the Consulary House until the 5th of July, Two Days after the Bombardment commenced at Bizerta; when he gave Orders to strike the Colours, and to take down the Flag-Staff, which was done with great Decency. From Bizerta the Squadron proceeded to Susa, which Place they are now bombarding. They go on very slowly with their Operations. It is said they will go from Susa to Menester, and from thence to Portafarina, and leave the Goletta Caffer, at the Harbour of Tunis, for the last Stroke.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 7. The following is an Extract of a private Letter from Count Tottleben, dated from Cotatis the 27th of July: "After I had overcome the most unthought-of Plots and Treacheries, and had brought the Body of Men intrusted to my Care by the Empress, even by Force, together, out of the Mountains of Caucasus, and from Tessis to Russia, I had the good Fortune not only to take all Georgia and its Fortresses, Annaleri, Tuchet, Hispole, Goresuram, and Alexis from the Deceiver Heraclius, and lodged Imperial Troops in Tessis, but have also plundered the Turkish Fortresses of Schezipa, Bagdad, and Cotatis, all of which were well provided with Artillery, and have made the Three Commanding Bashaws, with as many Agas and Garrisons, Prisoners of War. The Czar Salomon, Imeretien, the Patriarch, and all the Inhabitants of this extensive Dominion, as also Georgia, have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Subjection to her Imperial Majesty. I have now but Three short Days Journey to go to proclaim the glorious Name of my illustrious Sovereign in the Black Sea."

PARIS, *Sept.* 17. The following is a Copy of a Letter received here from Corsica, Sept. 11: "It is very true that Count Marbeauf's Expedition, at the Head of 5000 Men, tended only to take Twelve of the Rebels, who were hanged. The Intemperateness of the Weather caused a Sickness among our Troops, and we were obliged to retire; so that we are in continual Fear, as we cannot go out of our walled Cities without running the Hazard of being murdered. These Mountaineers have spread themselves over the Fields, and kill all the French they catch. Their Number however is not near that of our Troops, but they are favoured by their other Countrymen; and unless they are one and all brought to France, and so regenerate the Island, it is to be feared that these Mountaineers will dispossess us the first War. For Example, do you think we can afford 18 or 20 Battalions to be sent here, which would be absolutely necessary to keep those Savages in Subjection."

September 24. The Parliament of Besançon, is sent for to Court by Deputation, and ordered, as well as that of Bourdeaux, to bring with them their Registers, that all that hath been inserted in them, against the Arrets of Council, and the Duke d'Aiguillon, may be erased in the King's Presence.

LONDON.

Sept. 25. Some Letters from Genoa mention a Report prevailing there, that the Senate are actually upon the Point of coming to an open Rupture with France, the Bone of Contention being some Disputes relative to the total Sale of Corsica.

We hear that it is now fixed that the Earl of Rochford is to succeed Lord Townsend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and also (in order to appease the People, who are generally displeased at the late unpopular Step of proroguing the Parliament) the Parliament shall sit the ensuing Winter, and the Sessions be opened with a most gracious and conciliating Speech from the new Viceroy.

Sept. 27. The Commander of the Favourite Sloop of War from Falkland Islands, has, we hear, been introduced to his Majesty, and honoured with a Private Conference.

A spirited Memorial is dispatched to the Court of Spain, demanding their immediate Evacuation of the Falkland Islands.

The Spanish Ambassador says, the Officer at Falkland Island has done what has happened of his own Head, and that his Court knew not a Tittle about it. This should rather seem to be the Answer of a French Ambassador——We might expect such a One from such a Court.

It is reported, that Lord North waited upon the Earl of Chatham a few Days since, at his Lordship's Seat at Hayes, but upon what Business is a profound Secret.

It is reported (we hope without Foundation) that the Plague rages with some Violence in the Island of Minorca.

Sept. 28. Two Bets are actually laid (One by Lord S——;) that before the End of Ten Days the Spanish Ambassador will terminate Disputes——by setting off from London for the Catholic Court at Midnight.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Expresses arrived here from Paris, at the French Minister's, in Consequence of which, it is said, Preparations are making for his speedy Departure, which causes much Speculation.

Oct. 2. We hear that a great Personage, notwithstanding his favourite Prepossession in Favour of *Peace*, has publicly declared, if the Answer of the Spanish Court is not in every respect satisfactory, a Declaration of *War* shall immediately affect the Honour of his Crown, and the Rights of his People.

We hear from Gibraltar, that several British Seamen, and Ship-Carpenters, had quitted the Spanish Service, and were arrived there in order to go on board their own Ships of War, under the Command of Commodore Proby.

Oct. 4. We are informed that One of our Frigates, which was at Falklands Isles when the Spaniards took Possession of it, was sunk by the Spanish Ordnance.

The First Lieutenant of the above Ship is said to have been brought over in the Favourite Sloop, lately arrived, and has been forbid by a certain B——d to whom he made his Report, to speak further on the Subject.

The Russian Squadron has taken Eight Vessels, escorted by Four Ships from Cairo, and richly laden with Tribute from Syria and Egypt. Several more Ships from the Ports of Asia and Africa, being ignorant of the Destruction of the Ottoman Fleet, have likewise fallen into the Hands of the Russians. The Contributions, which the Russians require of the conquered Isles, are immense. The Isle of Metelin alone has already paid 150,000 Piastres.

Letters from Dublin mention, that Orders have been received there from England, for recruiting the Land Forces on that Establishment to their full Complement of Men.

It is said Orders have been sent to the Commanding Officer in the Mediterranean, to send a Frigate to cruize off the Harbour of Toulon, to watch the Motions of the French there.

Lord Hillsborough, on Saturday last, at a Nobleman's Table, publickly offered a Wager of 1000 Guineas to 500, we should not have a War, either with France or Spain, these Six Months.

On Monday a Press-Gang went to Mr. Hawkins's, an eminent Brewer in Long-Lane, Smithfield, and attempted to take some of his Men, on which they all rose, conquered the Sailors by Beating, and flung the Lieutenant into the Horse-Pond.

Last Week Mr. Moore publickly exhibited his new constructed Plough. The Advantage was more than Two to One against the common Plough. He ploughed the same Quantity of Ground with One Horse in Three Minutes, which with the common Plough and Two Horses, they were more than Five Minutes in working, and the Horses strained considerably more with the latter than with the former. It was then again tried with Two Horses, when they did but play with the Plough, and executed the same Space of Ground in Two Minutes and a Half. So that it evidently appears, One Horse will be able to work it in a light Soil, and in strong Land Two will be sufficient.

Letters from France mention, that in the Country about St. Quintin, a Troop of Banditti put whole Villages under Contribution, and refused to Ashes the Houses and Effects of such as refused to submit to their Demands.

A noble Peer, of the first Character and Distinction, who is of the Cabinet, and whose Information is as good, and his Experience in Politics as great, as any Man's in this Kingdom, offered, the other Day, in a very publick Company, that if any one would lay him down 100 Guineas, he would give him 1000 if there was a War between us and Spain or France within the Compass of Two Years.

A Letter received on Tuesday by a Merchant of this City brought by the Elizabeth, Capt. Prestwick, who is arrived in the River from Petersburg, gives the following Account; That several Line of Battle Ships, lately built upon a new Construction, have taken in their Stores for Nine Months, being destined for the Black Sea, and have got on board their Complement of Men, amongst which are many Foreigners, who have entered

Volunteers, in Hopes of sharing the Spoils of the Enemy.

We hear that the Premier continues to affirm, that Matters may be accommodated with the Court of Spain, without putting either Nation to the Expence of a War.

This Morning his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador had a long Conference with Lord Weymouth, on the Subject of the Advices received from the Court of Madrid.

It is said that Two Spanish Men of War have been lately sent to Falkland Island, to increase the Force there.

On Monday last Fresh Press Warrants were issued from the Admiralty, which occasions a Conjecture that the Ministry look upon a War as inevitable.

They write from all Parts of the Country, particularly the Counties of Hereford, Buckingham, Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, Warwick, and Stafford, and agree in their Accounts, that their Harvest is extremely plentiful, and well got in. The Weight of the Sheaves exceeds any Thing that has been known for many Years.

PORTSMOUTH, *Sept.* 29. Lord Chatham, it is reported, has been lately employed in drawing up a Plan for settling the Differences with America, which, it is said, his Lordship intends to lay before the House of Peers, at the Opening of the next Session of Parliament.

Oct. 1. His Majesty's Sloop Swift is lost of Falkland Island. The Captain was tried here on Friday by a Court Martial, and honourably acquitted.

LIVERPOOL, *Sept.* 28. The Captain of a Vessel who arrived here Yesterday, and left Aviles, a small Sea-Port Town in Spain, on Sunday the 16th Inst. brings an Account, that while he was there, all the Fishermen belonging to that Place were ordered to Ferol, to man the Fleet in the Harbour, which he was told consisted of 50 Ships of the Line; but that War was not declared against England.

NEW-YORK, *December* 3.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated October 12, 1770.

—"The Court of Spain has not yet returned any Answer to the Memorial sent from our Court,—therefore, there can be no Certainty, as yet, whether we are to have War or Peace."

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 29.

The Regulators of North Carolina having threatened, we hear, to pay the Assembly a Visit at Newbern, in order to force them to enact what Laws suit their Notions of Government, his Excellency Governor Tryon has ordered the Militia of several Counties to repair to that Place, and to remain there during the Session.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 4.

"There is great Reason to apprehend a Rupture with Spain, which will probably bring on a general War. You may remember, the English had Two or Three Years ago, made a Settlement at Falkland Island, in the South Seas, which the Spaniards have dispossessed them of, the Favourite Sloop of War having lately arrived here with one Men; but the Ministry had, previous to the Arrival of the Sloop, put into Commission upwards of Twenty Sail of the Line, and several Frigates, which are equipping with the greatest Expedition. Proclamations and Press-Warrants for Seamen having been issued about a Fortnight past. The spirited Conduct in Administration, treating with Spain in Hand, has met with universal Applause, and cannot fail of either producing an honourable adequate Submission from the Court of Spain, for their insolent Behaviour, or a Declaration of War from ours.

"It is said that Restitution of the Island has not only been peremptorily and immediately required, but also Payments of the Manilla Ransom, and all the Charges of the present Naval Equipment, &c. of which I doubt I shall be able to speak with more Certainty, even by this Opportunity, the Express which carried the Ultimatum of the Demands made by our Court, being daily expected from Madrid."

ARRIVED at the S.

From *Virginia*. Randolph, Walker; Rasha Merchant, Carnaby; Jenny, Woodland; Eleanor, Carcaud; Liberty, Gregum; Brilliant, Robinson; and Latham, Waterman; Hazard, Peterson at Gravesend. Industry, Wright at Bristol. Crosby, Wilson; Lively, Miller; Henry, Scrat, Cambridge, Hutton at Liverpool.

From *Maryland*, Resolution, Dickinson at Oporto. Nancy, Coulton; Elizabeth, Christie; Friendship, Frost; Duke, Wadman at Gravesend.

ANNAPOLIS, December 6.

Advertisements omitted in this Week's Gazette, shall be inserted an extraordinary one.

TO THE PRINTER.

I send you an Extract from the Commentaries of the celebrated and ingenious Dr. Blackstone, which you are requested to publish for a considerable Number of your serious and intelligent Readers.

Heaven's Coffee-House, December 4, 1770.

NEXT to that of Luxury, naturally follows the Offence of gaming, which is generally introduced to supply or retrieve the Expences occasioned by the former; it being a Kind of tacit Confession, that the Company engaged therein do, in general, exceed the Bounds of their respective Fortunes, and therefore they cast Lots to determine upon whom the Ruin shall at present fall, that the rest may be saved a little longer. But taken in any Light it is an Offence of the most alarming Nature; tending by necessary Consequence to promote publick Idleness, Theft, and Debauchery among those of a lower Class: and, among Persons of a superior Rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden Ruin and Desolation of ancient and opulent Families, and abandoned Prostitution of every Principle of Honour and Virtue, and too often hath ended in Self-murder. To restrain this pernicious Vice, among the inferior Sort of People, the Statute 33 Hen. VIII. C. 9. was made, which prohibits to all but Gentlemen, the Games of Tennis, Tables, Cards, Dice, Bowls, and other unlawful Diversions there specified, unless in the Time of Christmas, under pecuniary Pains and Imprisonment. And the same Law, and also the Statute 30 Geo. II. C. 24. inflict pecuniary Penalties, as well upon the Master of any Publick House, wherein Servants are permitted to game, as upon the Servants themselves who are found gaming there.

But this is not the principal Ground of modern Complaint; it is the gaming in High-life, that demands the Attention of the Magistrate; a Passion to which every voluntary Confideration is made a Sacrifice, and which we seem to have inherited from our Ancestors the ancient *Germans*, whom *Tacitus* describes to have been bewitched with the Spirit of Play to a most exorbitant Degree. "They addict themselves, says "he, to Dice (which is wonderful) when sober, and "as a serious Employment, with such a mad Desire of "winning or losing, that, when stript of every Thing "else, they will stake as last their Liberty, and their "very Selves. The Loser goes into a voluntary "Slavery, and though younger and stronger than his "Antagonist, suffers himself to be bound and sold, "and this Perseverance in so bad a Cause they call "the Point of Honour. *Ea gloria est, ubi pervicacia, quo fidem vocant.*"

Black. Vol. 4. P. 173.

TO THE PRINTER.

The following Scheme for an Inspection at Queen-Anne, being generally approved and agreed on, you are requested to publish it in your next Paper.

WE the Subscribers, considering that as the Inspection Law has expired, and there being little or no Probability of our getting it again, but upon such Terms as we are in Hopes our Representatives will not agree to, we mean an unreasonable and enormous Regulation of Officers Fees, therefore, in order that the loss of said Law may be felt as little as possible, we propose and oblige ourselves to abide by the following Agreement, *viz.*

To prevent Frauds and Deceits in the Tobacco Trade, and to secure Purchasers from being imposed upon by mixing Trash Tobacco with the good, we will carry our Tobacco to *Queen Anne* Warehouse, there to be inspected by Mr. *Jeremiah Magruder*, except such Part thereof as we may reserve for the Payment of Officers Fees, Parochial Charges, Clergy's Allowances, and for the Payment of the Publick and County Levies, who shall carefully view and inspect all Tobacco as shall be uncased, and offered to him for Inspection, and shall weigh such Hogsheads as was usual under the late Inspection Law, and after the Owner thereof hath secured such Tobacco, he shall certify the Tare and Nett Weight thereof, agreeable to an Oath made before *Richard Duckett*, Junr. Gent. One of the Magistrates of this County, published in the *Maryland* Gazette of this Date, that he hath carefully viewed and inspected such Hogsheads, and that it is of such Weight and Quality, whether the same be sound, well conditioned, merchantable, and clear of Trash, and for his Trouble in writing, and giving such Certificate, and for his Attendance at the aforesaid Warehouse, from 10th Day of *December*, till the 1st Day of *April*, as often as may be required; and constantly from the said 1st Day of *April*, till the 20th Day of *August* next, for inspecting and delivering out such Tobacco, and afterwards for his Attendance as often as may be necessary till all the Tobacco is delivered out; we, and each of us, agree to pay such Inspector, the Sum of One Shilling and Six-pence for every Hogshead of Tobacco he shall so inspect, to be paid him by the Owner thereof immediately on the Delivery of a Certificate of the Inspection; and we, and each of us, do likewise agree to pay to such Inspector, a further Sum of Nine-pence *per* Hogshead, for every Hogshead we shall carry to said Warehouse, to be by him paid to the Owner of the Warehouse, by Way of Rent; and for securing the Payment of all such Dues, we agree that the Inspector may detain in said Warehouse every Hogshead of Tobacco, he shall from Time to Time so inspect, and which are not paid for, until the above Payments are duly made; and for the true Performance of all and every Article and Thing set forth and contained in the above Agreement, we have hereunto set our Hands. Dated at *Queen-Anne* Town, in *Prince-George's* County, this 3d Day of *Dec.* 1770.

Prince-George's County, *December* 3, 1770.

I Hereby certify, that at the Request of Mr. *Jeremiah Magruder*, I have administered the following Oath, to wit. I *Jeremiah Magruder*, do make Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will, in Case there should be no Regulation by Law for the Inspection of Tobacco, diligently and carefully view and examine all Tobacco which may be carried to *Queen-Anne* Warehouse, from the 10th Day of *December*, to the 20th Day of *August* next, which shall be offered to me for Inspection, conformable to the Agreement entered into by the Planters of this Date; and that I will deliver to each Person who shall require it, a Certificate expressing the Tare, Nett Weight, Condition, and Quality of each Hogshead I shall so Inspect, and that it is sound, well conditioned, merchantable, and clear of Trash, and that I will distinguish the same as to Colour, in Manner as was done under the late Inspection Law.

Sworn to before me,
RICHARD DUCKETT, Junr.

RESOLVED *nemine contradicente*, That the Charge of Fees (estimated at *above the annual Amount* of 40,000 *lb.* of Tobacco) by the Commissary-General, *upon Administrations granted by His Deputies*, and for *which they are paid*, is an *Abuse* of the *old* Regulation of Fees, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the *additional Charge*, by the Commissary-General, of *order* to almost every Service done in his Office, (*although at above the annual Amount* of 40,000 *lb.* of Tobacco, which, by the same Regulation, it was *only allowed in Testamentary Causes*, is an *Abuse* of that Regulation, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the Charge by the Secretary and County Clerks of this Province, *for recording of Papers in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed, whether they are not, and need be recorded*, is an *Abuse* of the same Regulation, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the Charge by the Secretary, *for making up Issues* in the Provincial Court, *when the same* is done by the Attornies; *for issuing a Venire Facias* for Jurors, *when sent* is issued; *for Copy of Judgment* on issuing Executions; or *for Search and Copy of Judgment* on issuing *Scire Facias*, is an *Abuse* of the same Regulation, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the Charge of 100 *lb.* of Tobacco, by Surveyors, *as for a Reserve*, for *surveying or laying down each Tract* of Land, on a *Warrant of Survey*, from the Provincial Court; and of 300 *lb.* of Tobacco for any Tract of Land *laid down only for Illustration*, is an *Abuse* of that Regulation, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the Charge, by the Examiner General, *of every Plat laid down for Illustration*, and *as every Piece of Vacancy added to the figurate and distinct Tracts*, is an *Abuse* of that Regulation, *illegal and oppressive*.

Resolved *unanimously*, That the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, having so far agreed on the Bill for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Regulation of Officers Fees, as that the County Levy, Clergy's Dues and Attornies Fees should be payable in Tobacco or Money, at the Election of those who should be chargeable therewith, and it being the Duty of the General Assembly to enact and provide wholesome Laws, for the Safe, Welfare and Happiness of the People of this Province, the Upper House of Assembly, *after their Negative on the said Bill*, ought to have assented to the Bills formed by this House, to provide for the Payment of the County Levy, Clergy's Dues and Attornies Fees, in *that Manner*.

Resolved *nemine contradicente*, That the Upper House, Four Members of which hold the Secretary's, Commissary-General's and Land Office, and the Fees of which Offices were attempted to be regulated by the first mentioned Bill, have, in the Intercourse between the Two Houses, on the Subject of that Bill, and by their ultimate Rejection thereof, manifested an unreasonable Attachment to the Emoluments of Office, and by their Rejection of the said other Bills, *that House* hath evinced an unjustifiable Design to force this Branch of the Legislature, by *the Feelings of the People*, into a Regulation of Fees more correspondent to those *Schemes* of *Wealth and Power*, which it is much to be apprehended are formed by *some* of *the great Officers* of this Government, and which, if carried into Execution, will tend to the Oppression of the People, and, in the End, greatly endanger their Liberties.

By the Lower House of Assembly, *Nov.* 21, 1770.

Ordered, That the above Resolves be immediately printed in this Week's *Maryland Gazette*, and continued therein Three Weeks successively.

Signed by Order, JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. L. H.

ON the Twenty-fifth Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy, came before me the Subscriber, one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court, *Reverdy Ghiselin*, Gent. Clerk of the said Court, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that the Charges in the Secretary's Office, for filing and recording Papers in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed; for all Issues made up; for issuing a *Venire Facias* for Jurors; for Copy Judgment on issuing Executions, and for Search and Copy of Judgment on issuing *Scire Facias*, have, in every Instance, to the best of this Deponent's Memory and Belief, been the same in every Respect, (according to the Nature of the Case) for and during the Time of the present Secretary, as they uniformly had been before his Appointment to the Office of Secretary, from the Time that this Deponent was first appointed Clerk of the Provincial Court, and also for many Years before. That when this Deponent first entered on his Office of Clerk of the said Court, he had Recourse to the Fee Books in the Office, for his Direction how to make out the Charges, and among others, several Fee Books in the Hand Writing of Mr. *Richard Burdus*, late Clerk of the said Court, and of Mr. *Thomas Johnson*, Junr. as he this Deponent verily believes, lodged in the said Office, by which Fee Books this Deponent has been principally guided in his Manner of charging Fees; that particularly the Charges above-mentioned, for recording and filing Papers in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed; for all Issues made up; for issuing a *Venire facias* for Jurors; for Copy of Judgment on issuing Executions, and for Search and Copy Judgment on issuing *Scire Facias*, which have been made by this Deponent, have always, ever since this Deponent hath been Clerk of the Provincial Court, been, to the best of this Deponent's Judgment and Belief, agreeable to the said Fee Books.

And this Deponent further saith, that he never has been, in any Manner or Way, or at any Time whatever, directed by the present Secretary, to charge any Fee or Fees; but that this Deponent hath been entirely left to pursue his own Methods, except in the following Instance, *to wit*, when a Sheriff has returned any Fee denied by the Party charged, this Deponent hath received the Secretary's Directions, carefully to examine, whether the Fee denied had been

justly or erroneously charged, and if justly, to write to the Sheriff to compel Payment, if erroneously, not to compel it.

And this Deponent also saith, That at the Beginning of last *October* Session, this Deponent was instructed by the Secretary, to give any Members of the Lower House, who should apply for the same, all the Information this Deponent was able, of the Proceedings in the Secretary's Office, which this Deponent accordingly did, in every Respect, where desired. And this Deponent saith, that he never, to the best of his Memory and Belief, heard, before the last Session of Assembly, any Complaint, that any Fees charged in the Secretary's Office were illegally or improperly charged, except in Two Instances, wherein Mr. *Thomas Ringgold*, about a Year or Two ago, objected to the Charge of short Copy Judgment, on issuing an Execution, and also for a Charge of Three Pounds of Tobacco, for entering a Release (on a Bond) of the Penalty, on Payment of Principal, Interest, and Cost. *Sworn before*

PHILIP THOMAS LEE.

THE Hon. Lower House of Assembly, having caused some Resolves, entered into last Session, to be published in the GAZETTE, purporting, that certain Fees charged by the Commissary-General, on Administrations granted by his Deputies, as also a Number of Fees charged by the Commissary-General for Orders, &c. "*are an Abuse of the old Regulation of Fees, illegal and oppressive,*" I think it indispensably incumbent on me, as Register of the Commissary's Office, whose Duty it is to charge all Fees accruing due in that Office, in a publick Manner to vindicate my Conduct in that Particular, as far as I myself am personally concerned; and, at the same Time, to refute, in the most convincing Manner, a Report, as malicious as it is uncharitable, lately propagated by some ill designing Person (whose Virulence doth not even spare the Ashes of the Dead) of having, at the Instigation of *Charles Goldsborough*, Esq; late Commissary-General, charged *additional Fees* not warranted by Law.

"I *Elis Vallette*, do therefore in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declare, that the above-mentioned Fees, as charged by me, are no Innovations; but that they have, as far back as can be traced by the remotest Fee-Books in the Office, always been charged uniformly, in the same Manner, and for the self same Services, as they stand charged at this present Time, except the Quantum for every such Service, which, until the Year 1747, was nearly double from what it was by the late Law, as can be evinced by the Fee-Books in the Office.

That neither the late *Charles Goldsborough*, Esq; nor *Walter Dulany*, Esq; the present Commissary-General, have, at any Time, directed me, or in any Manner intimated their Desire to charge *additional Fees* not warranted by Law.

That ever since the Year 1766, the charging of the Fees hath invariably been my Province, without any the least interfering of the Commissary-General.

That my Conduct therein hath always been guided, to the best of my Skill and Judgment, by the several Acts of Assembly enacted for that Purpose. And,

That more especially, with regard to the Charge of the Commissary-General, on Administrations granted by the Deputy-Commissaries, I never had, 'til very lately, the least Reason to believe that the Legality of that Charge ever could, or would be questioned.

Sworn to the Truth of the above, Nov. 17th 1770, *before* ROBT. COUDEN.

BY the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Offices, and to enquire from the several Officers, their Deputies, Registers, or Clerks, into the annual Amount of the Fees that have accrued due to the said Officers of this Province for Seven Years last past.

In Obedience to the Order of the Honourable House, your Committee have inquired into the Amount of Fees in several of the Offices, and do report as follows:

SECRETARY'S FEES in the Provincial Court.

	lb Tob.
1763	180,496
1764	229,208
1765	212,141
1766	209,334
1767	230,929
1768	255,763¾
1769	244,990

SECRETARY'S FEES in the Chancery Court.

	lb Tob.
1763	45,237
1764	47,717
1765	27,175
1766	34,685
1767	38,238
1768	40,136
1769	42,098½

Two of your Committee applied to the Examiner, for the Account of his Fees for Seven Years last past, who answered, in general, that he had not made any Lists of Fees but what were sent to the Sheriffs annually, and could only know the Amount by having Recourse to their Accounts and Returns, and at present was unable to do it.

Your Committee applied also to the Register of the Commissary's Office, and were informed, by Letter from him, that he was so unwell as to be incapable of leaving his Bed; that he was ready to give all the Information in his Power; that to the best of his Remembrance the Fees in 1763, and 1764, amounted to about 224,000, in 1765, and the following Years down to 1769, to about 230,000, and in 1769, by Reason of Papers not coming timely to Hand to charge in the preceding Year's Fees, they amounted to about 280,000.

Your Committee afterwards understanding Mr. *Vallette* was better, went to his Office again, and obtained a Sight of his Fee Books, many of which we found not added up or the Fees listed, and in some Years, where the Amount was cast up, the same was marked by Letters, the Solution of which your Committee not being acquainted with, could come at no Certainty: Those Fee Books they could best understand they did examine, particularly in 1768, and found the total Amount 236,699, and in 1769, the total Amount was 268,149.

The Amount of Fees furnished by the Clerk of the Land-Office was as follows:

	lb Tob.
1763	526,525
1764	472,592
1765	484,488
1766	332,952
1767	311,263
1768	340,514
1769	382,600½

All which is submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House. *Signed* per *Order*,

Oct. 3, 1770. JOHN JOHNSON, Clk. Com.

SECOND REPORT.

BY the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Offices, and to inquire from the several Officers, their Deputies, Registers, or Clerks, into the annual Amount of the Fees that have accrued due to the said Offices of this Province for Seven Years last past.

Since giving in our former Report relative to the Examiner-General, and the other Offices, your Committee have received, from the Clerk of the Council and Examiner-General, an Estimate of the Amount of his Fees in both those Departments for the Years 1767, 1768, and 1769, which are as followeth, *viz.*

CLERK of the COUNCIL.

	lb Tob.
1767	7281
1768	8603
1769	7744½

EXAMINER-GENERAL.

	lb Tob.
1767	52,182
1768	60,816
1769	63,109

All which is submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House. *Signed* per *Order*,

Oct. 12, 1770. JOHN JOHNSON, Clk. Com.

FRIDAY, *November* 2, 1770.

On Motion, ORDERED, That the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Offices, and to inquire from the several Officers, their Deputies, Registers, or Clerks, into the annual Amount of the Fees that have accrued due to the said Officers of this Province for Seven Years last, of the Third Day of *October*; and also the Report of the same Committee of the Twelfth Day of *October* be printed in the next Week's *Maryland* Gazette, and be continued for Six Weeks successively. *Signed* per *Order*,

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Lo. Ho.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th Instant from the Subscriber, living at *St. Catharine's*, near *Killam's*, by *George's* Creek, *Allegany* Mountain, an *Irish* Convict Servant Man, named THOMAS BURN, alias BRYAN, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, blind of the left Eye, wears his own Hair, and is by Trade a Mason: Had on and took with him a Blanket Coat, Two Osnabrig Shirts, Two Pair of Trousers, a Surtout Coat, and Felt Hat. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master gets him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(4w) THOMAS FRENCH.

N. B. He is remarkably cut on the Buttocks by a Flogging he received from a former Master, and it is probable he may change his Name.

By his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, *Esq; Lieutenant General, and Chief Governor in and over the Province of* Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

BEING desirous to prevent any Oppressions and Extortions, from being committed under Colour of Office, by any of the Officers and Ministers of this Province, and every of them, their Deputies or Substitutes, in exacting unreasonable and excessive Fees from the good People thereof; I have thought fit, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, and I do hereby therefore order and direct, that from and after the Publication hereof, no Officer or Officers, (the Judges of the Land-Office excepted, who are subject to other Regulation to them given in Charge) their Deputies or Substitutes, by Reason or Colour of his or their Office or Offices, have, receive, demand, or take of any Person or Persons, directly or indirectly, any other or greater Fees than by an Act of Assembly of this Province, entitled, "An "Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for pre-"venting Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for "the Limitation of Officers Fees," made and passed at a Session of Assembly, begun and held at the City of *Annapolis*, on Tuesday the Fourth Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Sixty-three, were limited and allowed; or take or receive of any Person or Persons on immediate Payment, (in case Payment shall be made in Money) any larger Fee than after the Rate of Twelve Shillings and Six-pence common Current Money for One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, under the Pain of my Displeasure; and to the Intent that all Persons concerned may have due Notice thereof, I do strictly charge and require the several Sheriffs of this Province, to make this my Proclamation publick in their respective Counties, in the usual Manner, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril. ROBERT EDEN.

Given at the City of *Annapolis*, this 26th Day of *November*, in the 20th Year of his Lordship's Dominion, *Anno Domini* 1770.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

Elk-Ridge, December 4, 1770.

MY late Uncle, Mr. *William Hall*, of *Elk-Ridge*, by his last Will, appointed me his Executor, I have accordingly taken out Letters, and hereby give Notice to all Persons indebted, or open Accounts or otherwise, to come to the Store at *Elk-Ridge* and settle their Affairs with Mr. *Edward Gaither*, who I have authorised for that Purpose: Those who ought *now* to pay I hope will do so without Trouble: Those who want and deserve Indulgence may expect to have it, upon proper Surety; and all those who have any just Claims against my deceased Uncle, are desired to send in their Accounts properly authenticated.

There is on Hand a large Assortment of valuable Goods, which I have ordered to be sold, in Wholesale or Retail, on very moderate Terms, and I have ordered a Ship from *London* into *Patapsco* early in the Spring with Goods, effectually to supply the Store, and to give all my Friends, in the Neighbourhood of *Elk-Ridge*, an Opportunity of freighting their Tobacco early, so that all my Uncle's old Customers, and all those who think to begin a Correspondence with me, may DEPEND on the utmost *Care* and *Attention* to *their Interest and Convenience*, *so long as Myself or Sons are capable of Business*.

I am now engaged in Inventorying and Appraising all the Personal Estate; and, on Thursday the 20th of *December*, I shall sell, at my late Uncle's Plantation, a large Parcel of valuable Country born NEGROES, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; several Horses and other Things; and I shall continue the Sale till all are sold. Credit will be allowed to the Buyers, if they desire it, upon good Security, and paying Interest.

(tf) STEPHEN WEST.

George-Town, December 3, 1770.

To be sold at publick Vendue, by the Subscriber, living on the Premises, on the 12th of this Instant,

A Valuable Lot of Ground in the Town of *George-Town*, on *Potowmack* River, with a good Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, 26 Feet in front, and 16 Feet deep, and a Shed newly built for a Kitchen, the whole length of the House, with a convenient Fire-place, and a good Well in the Yard, with excellent Water. Half of said Lot likewise under good Fence, and a fine Garden Spot. For further Particulars enquire of

JEPHTHA HOLLINGSWORTH.

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Jail as a Runaway, a Man who calls himself WILLIAM QUELSH, says he is a free Man, and served his Time with *Luke Davis*, in *Baltimore* County. His Master (if any) is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff

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